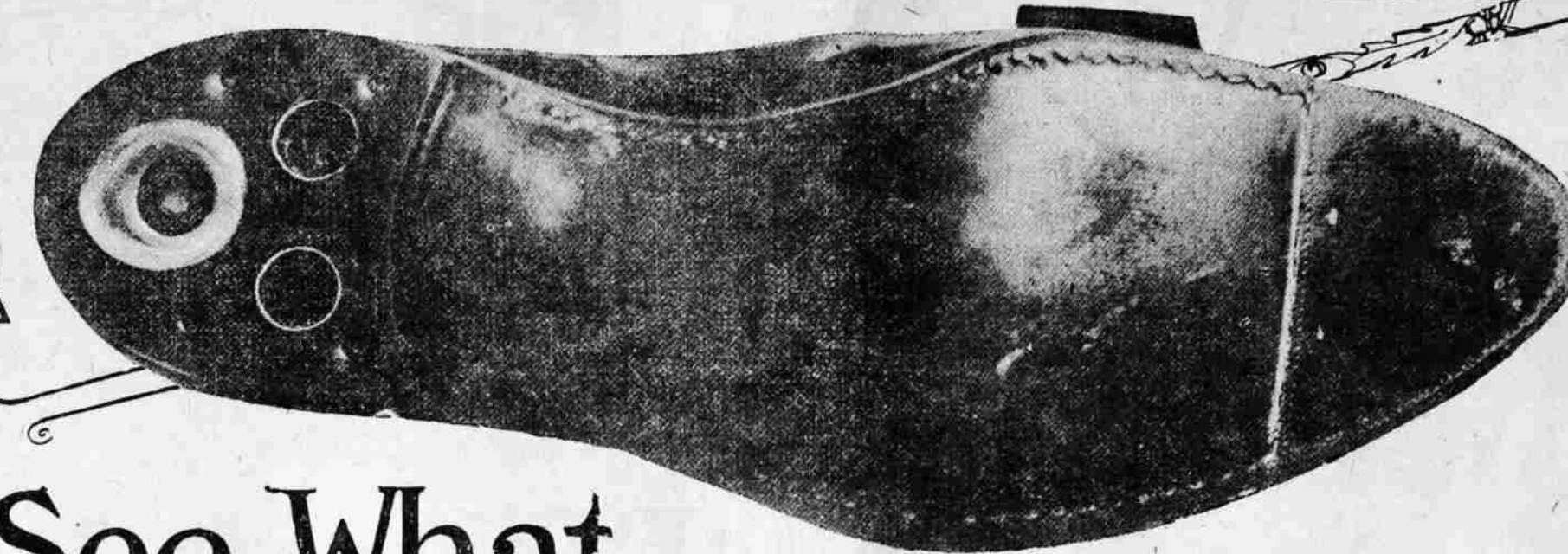


See What The Tango Has Done To Your Shoes!



The tango is changing the style of our shoes.

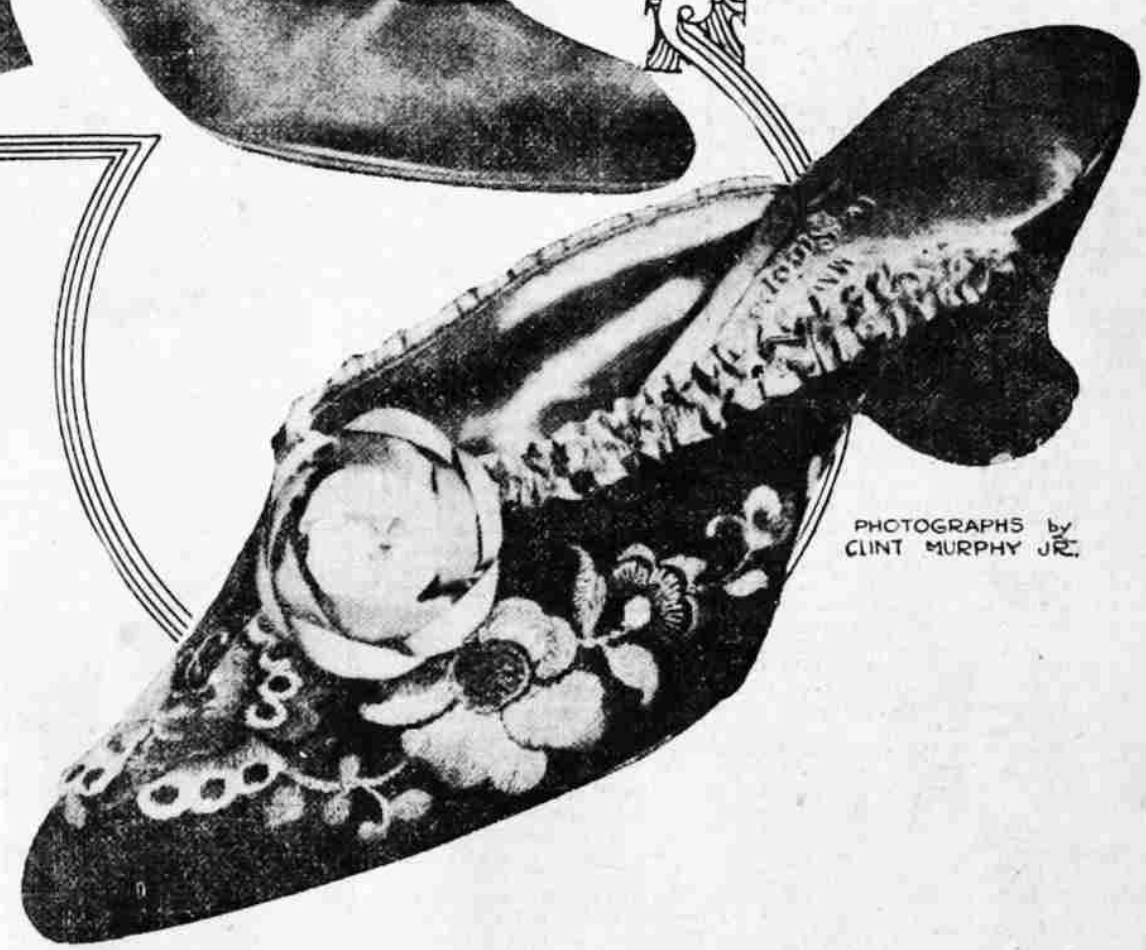
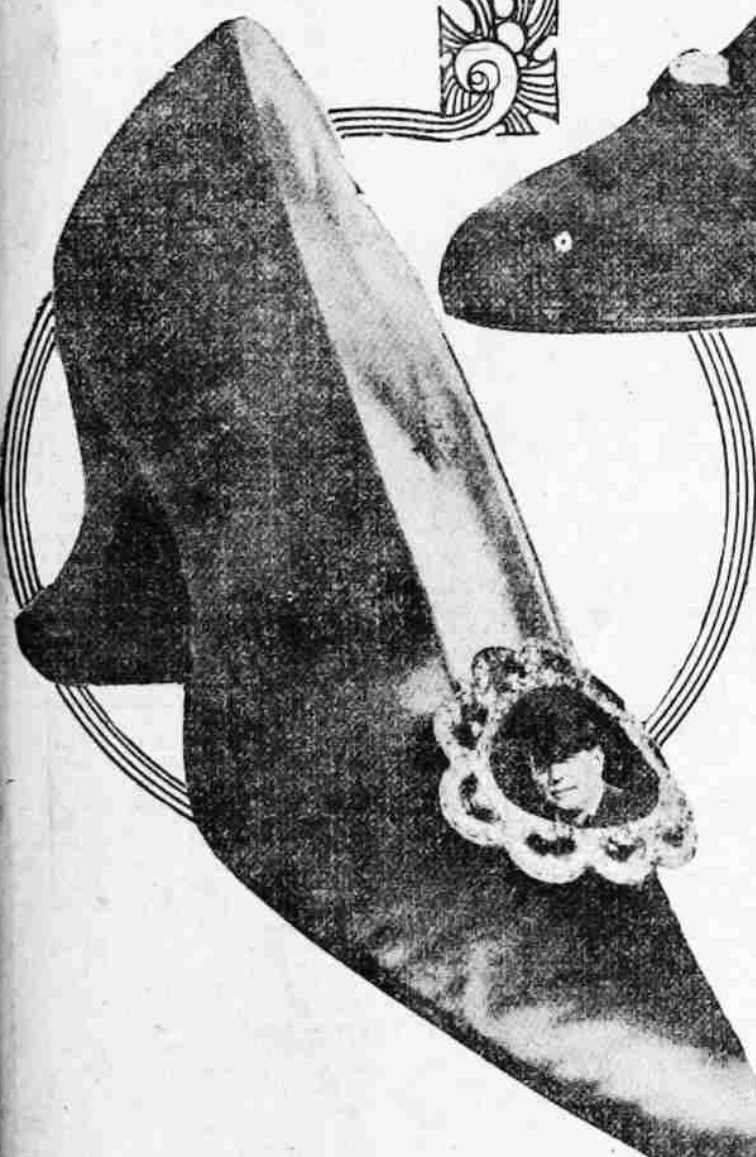
Once upon a time a plain or imitation leather shoe with a smooth leather sole was good enough to walk in, ride in and dance in.

Then came the tango. The violent movements of that dance jarred the spinal columns of the dancers. The swift movements carried them over the floors so rapidly they sometimes fell. The inventor heard of the inefficiency of the shoe in the new dances and from his brain sprang the tango pedal covering.

The tango shoe has a rubber heel and a part rubber sole. It might have had an all rubber sole, but when couples dance they like variety. First they are willing to dance the staid old square dances and the two-step. Then they demand the tango.

For the two-step they need a hard leather toe. For the tango they want something that will grip the floor and keep them from slipping. So the shoe manufacturer and the

Freak Footwear That Is the "Limit" Comes in Wake of New Dances and Inventors of Freakiest Shoes Have Patented Their Ideas.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLINT MURPHY JR.

ple first began wearing wooden sandals to protect their feet. They were carved to fit the foot. A leather strap or a strap of tanned hide tied across the ankle held the sandal in place. The sandal was used to protect the wearer from stones and thorns. That form of footwear is still common in the Orient.

While the sandal was being worn in the southlands a shoe of a single piece of hide was made by the aborigines of the lands further north. They reached their highest perfection among the North American Indians, where the moccasin was invented. From the moccasin without a sole and a sandal which was all sole and no upper, the present shoe has evolved. First the two were combined into a moccasin with a sole. Wooden soles were first sewed and tacked to the moccasin. Later a leather sole was used because it would not crack and let in water when holes were made through it with nails.

Wood Shoe Still Is Used in Europe.

The leather closed in tightly about the nail and made a perfect shoe, able to keep out water and cold, able to withstand the bite of the rattlesnake or the thrust of a thorn.

A shoe which is still manufactured extensively in Europe is the wooden shoe. Wooden shoes are made from a single piece of wood fashioned to fit the foot. There is no opportunity for yielding of the material. At Mende and Villfort in France wooden shoes still are made extensively.

A step in advance of the wooden shoe is the clog. It is made with a wooden sole with leather uppers. Clogs are used extensively all over the world in places where men have to work in soggy or damp places. They are much better than leather or rubber shoes for that purpose. They also are worn by dancers.

The shoe of our own time little resembles the shoes of our ancestors. While the material in the present day shoe is not on the whole of as perfect leather as the shoes of our grandfathers, yet it is a much better shoe. It fits.

In the early days of America the old shoemakers used to go from house to house and measure the whole family for shoes, guaranteed to last. And last they did. They had to last. If they didn't fit they lasted anyway until the shoe man came by the next time. Made of real leather they would not give relief by wearing out.

The most merciless of all was the boot worn by frontiersmen. A boot

gave a man dignity no other article of footwear could. Imagine a road agent trying to hold up a stage coach wearing a pair of congress gaiters. They would have laughed him off the road.

Even in the centers of civilization and particularly around the camps of the armies of Continental Europe, did the boot flourish. Boots and power went together in the Prussian Army just as on the plains of the West. Bismark making terms to Napoleon III had a full equipment of boots.

But with the dawn of reason, boots, particularly the old style boot without a lace, went out of style. The old cow-hide boot served its purpose, but it was too hard to pull on in the morning, when it had shrunk, and too hard to get off at night, when the foot had swollen.

A few boots still are made for Assistant Postmaster General Dockery and others who can't part with their old friends and who carry a bootjack along in their baggage with their silk hats because they would be uncomfortable in low-cut shoes.

Shoemaking once was an art for handworkers alone. Inventors, however, have taught machines to do the work better and cheaper. In handicraft each individual foot is treated. After measuring the foot the shoemaker cuts out upper leathers according to the size and pattern. These parts are fitted and stitched together. The sole then is cut out and the pieces are put together. For a man with a peculiar foot the handmade shoe is often the best, but for the person with an ordinary foot the machine-made shoes answer the purpose just as well.

Thomas Saint Made First Shoe Machine.

The first step toward the manufacture of shoes by machinery was when the seams were sewed by machinery. Thomas Saint took out the first patent for a shoe sewing machine in 1790. For sixty-eight years there was little improvement. Then in 1858 Lyman B. Blake invented a machine which would sew soles together and sew soles and uppers.

Blake's invention was one of the most successful inventions ever made. The royalties he won from it in America and England made him a fortune and brought still greater fortunes to those who helped place his machine on the market.

Soles and uppers had been fastened together long before Blake's time, however. As early as 1860 a machine was patented which could attach the two parts of a shoe

with pegs. Wooden pegs were used at first and later iron pegs and screws were driven into the shoe by machinery.

The range of machinery in a well-equipped shoe manufacturing establishment is extensive. An immense investment now is required to make a shoe, where formerly only a few simple tools and a piece of wax and thread were needed.

On account of this great equipment needed, shoe manufacturers have to study continuously how to meet the demands of the people in putting shoes on the market that will sell. The man who first put on the tango shoe doubtless is reaping thousands of dollars in reward. The tango is the shoe people are buying and the man who first put the tango out was the one who drew the first buyers.

The tango shoe is a necessity just as a few years ago when heel plate skates were invented, heel plates on every skater's shoes were a necessity.

The importance of the shoe in a man's makeup is due to the extensive use of a man's feet. Feet are constantly in use and it is necessary to have good feet for a man to be healthy.

Advertise a shoe that will give

greater ease in walking and before the next day you will do unlimited business if your shoes are as advertised. For those seeking comfort, white and green shoes have been sold for summer wear. Tan shoes have been invented for the same reason, because tan will not absorb heat as black does. All kinds of springy heels have been sold to take away the jar of the pavements.

Comfort, however, is not the only aim of shoe wearers. Along with comfort they want style. They also want small shoes. So insistent has been the demand for comfortable shoes and at the same time small shoes that shoemakers have had to abolish the marking sizes so they can flatter the vanity of buyers by giving them a big, roomy shoe without telling them how big it really is.

The desire for small feet is not so extensive in America as in China, but it is just as certain, nevertheless. The tango shoe brings comfort and greater ease in dancing, but the lace arch also brings ease because it supports the ankle, besides allowing the wearer to dance the strenuous dances and still wear low shoes. But the photo arch is only a fad. It is a notion of the moment. It may last as the tango has lasted, because the people like

it. Again it may be gone in a few months.

Big Dredge for Canada.
Canada begins this autumn to make a deep harbor on Hudson Bay. At a cost of over \$250,000 a mammoth hydraulic suction dredge capable of excavating to a depth of forty-seven feet is being built for the Dominion Government. It is designed to battle with ice floes of the arctic region, and may be completely submerged without sustaining damage.

Not only is it the biggest job of the kind ever attempted by a Canadian shipbuilder, but the contract calls for its completion in the comparatively short space of five months, which means record time for a domestic shipyard.

The dredge will be equipped with wireless apparatus, a complete machine shop, including lathes, planers, drills, air compressors, a set of pneumatic tools, smithy and a crucible for the manufacture of brass castings. Also the crew will be able to enjoy many of the luxuries of an ocean liner, as the craft will have electric light and steam heating in every room, a large refrigerator, pantry and other conveniences.

Inventor together have evolved a shoe with a leather sole under the toes and ball of the foot, but of rubber the rest of the way.

Up on their toes the wearers of the tango rise while the mild dances are going on and slip over the waxed floors.

When the tango starts the dancer uses the rubber soles and heels. Air chambers in the heels add to the elasticity of the shoes and give them a firmer grip on the floor.

But the rubber heels and soles are not the only things the tango has brought into vogue. The tango shoe lace to support the ankles has been invented and is worn extensively. Tango dancing girls display watches on their ankles.

Tango Photo Arch Greatest Novelty.

The greatest novelty of all is the tango photo arch, which fits on the ankle of the wearer where she can carry photographs of her admirers. The photograph is worn in front of the ankle and so popular has it become that it is displacing lockets

and the practice of carrying pictures in watches.

When the tango first came into vogue prophets said it would not last long.

"It's only a fad and the people will grow tired in a little while," they said.

But they have not grown tired. The dancing public likes the tango and devotees of the strenuous life refuse to quit.

Styles of shoes keep pace with the climate and activities of the wearers. Only a few years ago when bicycles were popular, sharp-pointed shoes were the fashion. Bicycle riders frequently were attacked by dogs and the toothpick shoes were of great value as a means of defense.

Those who did not ride bicycles wore them without knowing why. Many fads in shoes have arisen at various times without any apparent cause and the people have worn the faddish styles without a murmur. Of course, many changes in styles of shoes have been due to the brain of the designer.

When the world was young peo-